THE GREAT YARMOUTH

URBAN AND PORT SANITARY AUTHORITY.

THE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health,

For 1906.

GREAT YARMOUTH:
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TOWN HALL,
GREAT YARMOUTH.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1906.

The vital statistics for the year are satisfactory so far as the general death rate is concerned; the rate being 1.0 per thousand of the estimated population below the local average.

The Infantile Death Rate was unsatisfactory, owing to the considerable increase in the mortality from diarrhœal diseases. This increase was due in great part to the hot summer, but the relative increase in the infantile mortality in Great Yarmouth was much greater than that for other towns, only fourteen of the 76 great towns showing an infantile mortality higher than that of Great Yarmouth during the year.

The prevalence of Infectious Disease has been below the average, with the single exception of small-pox. This disease was introduced into the Borough during the autumn, but did not spread outside the limits of the household originally affected.

The proportion of cases of Infectious Disease, which are removed to the Corporation Hospital, is steadily rising, the Estcourt Road Hospital receiving 68 per cent. of the total number of notified cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Typhoid Fever.

The systematic sanitary inspection of the Borough was continued, in addition to the routine work of the Sanitary Department.

The sanitary inspection of vessels in the Port showed an improvement in sanitary conditions. Four cases of Typhoid Fever occurred among Fishermen frequenting the Haven, otherwise there was very little sickness during the year.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

H. W. BEACH,

Medical Officer of Health.

Statistical Summary for the Year 1906.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area of District in acres (excluding area covered by water	3,566
Population estimated by the Registrar-General for the middle of 1906	52,613
Number of persons to the acre	14.7
Estimated number of Inhabited Houses	12,710
Assessable Value of District	£239,343
Product of a Penny General District Rate (3s. 10d. in the £)	£890
Product of a Penny in all other rates (3s. 2d. in the £)	£909
Total Revenue	£157,503
Net indebtedness	£389,728

VITAL STATISTICS.

Births registered during 1906 (decennial average for the years 1896-1905, 1440)	1,422
Birth Rate (decennial average 28.07)	27.02
Total number of Deaths registered during 1906 (including deaths of residents in the port)	936
Deaths of Non-Residents in Public Institutions	33
Net Deaths of Residents (decennial average 927)	903
Death Rate (decennial average 18.07)	17.1
Death Rate as calculated and corrected by the Registrar General (76 Great Towns of England, 16.86)	15.87
Deaths of Infants under one year (average 237)	230
Infantile Death Rate per thousand births registered (average 164)	161.7
Death Rate from Zymotic Diseases (average 2.65)	2.46

AREA OF THE BOROUGH.

The total area is 3,566 acres, the acreage of the different districts being:—

Northern Registration District ...	895
Southern Registration District ...	479
Gorleston and Southtown ...	2,148
Runham Vauxhall	44

POPULATION.

The population of the Borough, as estimated by the Registrar-General, was 52,613. The populations of the various districts being:—

Northern District	19,824
Southern District	15,372
Gorleston and Southtown ...	16,799
Runham Vauxhall	618

BIRTHS.

The number of Births registered during the year was 1422, producing a Birth Rate of only 27.02 per thousand of the estimated population. This rate is not only lower than the local average for the past ten years, but is also 0.8 lower than the average for the 76 great towns. The Births assigned to the different districts were:—

Northern District	517
Southern District	407
Gorleston and Southtown ...	474
Runham Vauxhall	24

Eighty-three births were registered as illegitimate, and are included in the totals.

DEATHS.

The total number of Deaths registered in the Borough was 936, but of this number 33 were non-residents dying in Public Institutions. Deducting the 33 deaths of non-residents, the net total of deaths during 1906 was 903, producing a crude Death Rate of 17.1 per thousand of the estimated population.

Death Rate in 1906, compared with rates for previous years.

The Death Rate in 1906 was nearly 1.0 per thousand below the local average for the previous ten years, although it was 1.8 per thousand above that for 1905. The difference between the death rates in 1906 and 1905 is due to the increased number of deaths, last year, from infantile diarrhœal diseases, measles, and tuberculous diseases, 86 per cent. of the excess being due to diarrhœal diseases and measles alone. None of the three diseases which produced the increased mortality are at present under the control of the Sanitary Authority.

Death Rate in Great Yarmouth compared with rates in other towns.

The Annual Summary of the Registrar General for 1906 (p.p. 8 and 9) shows that the "corrected death rate" for Great Yarmouth is 15.87, as compared to 16.86, the rate for the seventy-six great towns of England, the latter class comprising all towns with a population of more than 50,000 persons at the census of 1901.

The corrected death-rate is obtained by multiplying the recorded death-rate by a figure which eliminates the error due to the unusually large number of aged persons who were found in Great Yarmouth at the last census. At that date the population of Great Yarmouth was found to contain more than 10 per cent. of persons over 60 years of age, while the corresponding figure for the 76 great towns, taken as a whole, was only 6.2 per cent. In the natural course of events persons over 60 years of age are more likely to die than persons at younger ages, and the use of the Registrar-General's "figure of correction," which is scientifically based on actual figures, is essential, if different populations are to be compared as to their respective mortality.

Comparisons of crude death-rates, without correction, are misleading, for example, the "crude death-rate" of Great Yarmouth is 1.47 per 1,000 higher than that for the 76 great towns, the "corrected death-rate" is 0.99 lower. Before correction, the death-rate of Great Yarmouth lies fifty-seventh in the list of the 76 towns, after correction, thirty-fourth. The crude death-rate in Great Yarmouth is 2.23 higher than that of London, the corrected death-rate is slightly lower.

Only seven of the great towns possess "figures of correction," which render the correct death rates less than the crude rates, the mortality in the remaining 69 towns being increased when the figure of correction is applied. This may account for the infrequent mention of corrected death rates.

The Zymotic Death Rate.

Owing to the increased death-rate from diarrhœa and measles, the zymotic death-rate is higher than the average, but the number of deaths from the notifiable zymotic diseases is again well below the average, being only one-third of the mean for the previous ten years.

Ages at Death.

Of the total number of deaths, 66 per cent. occurred during infancy or old age, 2 per cent. occurred during the school age (5-15), and the remaining 32 per cent. during the fifty years of working life (15-65).

Adopting the figures of the Registrar-General as a means of comparing Great Yarmouth with the 76 towns in the matter of relative mortality at different ages, Great Yarmouth is twenty-first in the list for persons aged over 60 years, thirty-third for persons between the ages of one and sixty, and sixtieth for children under one year.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Two hundred and thirty children died before they had reached the age of twelve months. This number produces an Infantile Death Rate of 161.7 per thousand births registered, 2 per thousand under the average for the past ten years, but an increase of 33.7 on the corresponding figure of 1905.

The increased mortality among infants is entirely due to the increased number of deaths from diarrhœal diseases, an increase caused by the long continued hot weather which occurred in August and September last year (v. pp. 14-16).

Infantile mortality in Great Yarmouth seems to be peculiarly dependent on the climatic conditions of the year. In a cool year infantile mortality in Yarmouth tends to be lower than in other towns, whereas in hot years it tends to be distinctly higher.

Table V. on page 26 shows the certified causes of deaths among infants at various ages under twelve months.

Nearly a quarter of the total mortality occurred in children under the age of one month, an unusually small proportion, as in most towns nearly a third of the total infantile mortality occurs in children under one month.

This small proportion is not entirely a matter for satisfaction, as it is in part due to an excess in the number of deaths among the older infants.

The principal causes of the total infantile mortality stated in percentages are :—

From Wasting Diseases ...	30.4
,, Diarrhœal Diseases ...	36.1
,, Tuberculous Diseases ...	9.1
,, Respiratory Diseases ...	9.1
,, Convulsions	4.0
,, Overlaid	0.9
,, Syphilis	1.7

From Meningitis	0.9
,, Common Infectious Diseases ...	2.6
,, Rickets	0.4
,, Unclassified Diseases ...	4.8
	100.0

A well-attended conference on the general subject of infantile mortality was held in London last year. At this conference it was clearly shown that a considerable reduction in the death rate among infants has in some towns been brought about by public effort. Poverty, the employment of mothers in factories, parental drunkenness and insufficient housing were all carefully considered, but the consensus of opinion among the more experienced delegates was that the appointment of health visitors was the only immediately practicable measure which, where adopted, had resulted in diminished mortality and which was well worth the expenditure of public funds. At the present time such appointments are almost entirely confined to the larger centres of population, but a health visitor would be most useful in Great Yarmouth, and the question should be seriously considered

Deaths in Public Institutions.

One hundred and sixty-five deaths occurred in Public Institutions, distributed as follows :—

Workhouse Infirmary	92
General Hospital	37
Isolation Hospital	12
Gorleston Cottage Hospital ...	1
Royal Naval Hospital	23

Excluding the deaths of 33 non-residents, the number of residents dying in Public Institutions was 132, an average number.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1906 and previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
				Under 1 year of age.		At all Ages.					
		No.	Rate.*	No.	Rate per 1000 Births registered.	No.	Rate *			No.	Rate.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1896	50,365	1438	28.55	220	153	872	17.31	119	15	857	17.01
1897	50,564	1487	29.40	274	184	966	19.1	120	17	949	18.76
1898	50,763	1412	27.85	306	216	1124	22.14	164	37	1087	21.41
1899	50,963	1479	29.02	251	169	981	19.24	173	72	909	17.83
1900	51,165	1396	27.28	277	198	1135	22.18	205	60	1075	21.01
1901	51,367	1469	28.60	244	165	950	17.9	194	18	932	18.10
1902	51,610	1406	27.24	204	145	893	17.3	185	41	852	16.50
1903	51,851	1426	27.5	173	121	960	18.51	244	36	924	17.82
1904	52,099	1453	27.9	240	165	927	17.6	169	40	887	17.02
1905	52,353	1437	27.4	185	128	845	16.1	165	43	802	15.3
Averages for Years 1896—1905.	51,310	1440	28.07	237	164	965	18.73	173	37	927	18.07
1906	52,613	1422	27.0	230	161.7	936	17.7	165	33	903	17.1

*Rates in columns 4, 8, and 12 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

Note.—The deaths included in column 7 of this Table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths included in column 11 are the number in column 7, corrected by the substraction of the number in column 10.

By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there.

The "Public Institutions" taken into account for the purpose of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses, and lunatic asylums.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) -	3566	
Total population at all ages ...	51,316	At Census of 1901
Number of inhabited houses ...	11,821	
Average number of persons per house	4.3	

TABLE II.

Vital Statistics of the Separate Localities in 1906 and previous Years.

Year.	Northern District.				Southern District.				Gorleston and Southtown.				Runham Vauxhall.			
	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
	a.	*b.*	*c.*	*d.*	*a.*	*b.*	*c.*	*d.*	*a.*	*b.*	*c.*	*d.*	*a.*	*b.*	*c.*	*d.*
1896	19,866	501	378	91	15,682	473	309	73	14,211	440	178	54	606	24	7	2
1897	19,862	524	427	94	15,650	485	287	83	14,444	455	241	95	608	23	11	2
1898	19,857	516	505	115	15,619	420	335	84	14,678	458	270	103	609	18	14	4
1899	19,853	491	442	95	15,583	517	328	78	14,917	455	208	76	610	16	3	2
1900	19,848	486	523	121	15,550	442	298	79	15,156	444	245	74	611	24	9	3
1901	19,844	529	402	98	15,518	463	286	71	15,393	461	232	70	612	16	12	5
1902	19,839	506	359	72	15,491	431	253	63	15,677	451	236	68	613	18	4	1
1903	19,835	496	383	62	15,468	431	309	57	15,934	471	227	54	614	28	5	0
1904	19,830	556	366	86	15,435	409	240	71	16,219	466	272	78	615	22	9	5
1905	19,826	539	379	82	15,402	412	229	51	16,508	427	184	47	617	29	10	5
Averages of Years, 1896–1905.	19,846	514	416	91	15,539	451	287	71	15,313	452	229	71	611	21	8	2.9
1906	19,824	517	399	91	15,372	407	251	62	16,799	474	239	72	618	24	14	5

Note.—Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions beyond the district are included in Sub-columns *c* of this Table, and those of non-residents registered in public institutions in the district excluded. (See note on Table I. as to meaning of terms "resident" and "non-resident."

TABLE III.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1906.

Causes of Death.	Deaths in or belonging to whole District at subjoined Ages.							Deaths in or belonging to Localities (at all Ages).				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in District
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 & upwards	Northern.	Southern.	Gorleston and Southtown.	Runham Vauxhall.	
Small Pox - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles - -	33	5	25	3	—	—	—	14	16	3	—	—
Scarlet Fever - -	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	3
Whooping-cough -	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Diphtheria & Membranous Croup -	7	—	4	2	—	1	—	4	3	—	—	2
Croup - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fever { Typhus -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fever { Enteric -	7	—	1	2	2	2	—	—	1	6	—	7
Fever { Other continued	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epidemic Influenza	12	—	—	—	1	3	8	2	7	3	—	—
Cholera - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plague - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœa - -	96	83	10	—	—	—	3	41	28	27	—	—
Enteritis - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas - -	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other Septic Diseases	25	2	1	2	1	6	13	10	11	4	—	14
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) -	61	—	1	1	9	47	3	32	12	16	1	10
Other Tubercular Diseases - -	33	21	7	2	1	2	—	20	7	5	1	2
Cancer, Malignant Disease - -	48	—	—	—	1	30	17	20	18	9	1	15
Bronchitis - -	56	10	2	1	—	14	29	27	13	14	2	5
Pneumonia - -	14	2	5	1	1	3	2	6	6	2	—	3
Pleurisy - -	4	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	2	—	—	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	24	9	3	—	1	2	9	11	6	6	1	6
Alcoholism } Cirrhosis of Liver }	12	—	—	—	—	10	2	7	4	1	—	3
Venereal Diseases -	6	4	1	—	—	1	—	4	—	2	—	3
Premature Birth -	27	27	—	—	—	—	—	6	9	11	1	—
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition - - -	9	—	—	—	—	9	—	2	1	6	—	—
Heart Diseases -	118	1	—	2	6	55	54	56	28	30	4	19
Accidents - -	16	4	1	1	—	9	1	6	4	5	1	4
Suicides - -	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	2	2	2	—	—
Congenital Defects and Debility -	30	30	—	—	—	—	—	7	11	11	1	—
Diseases of Blood-vessels - -	63	—	—	—	—	20	43	36	13	14	—	18
All other causes -	189	31	9	4	3	39	103	81	47	60	1	50
All causes -	903	230	75	21	26	263	288	399	251	239	14	165

THE PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1906.

(As tabulated in Table III.)

THE ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The Zymotic Death-rate amounts to 2.46 per thousand of the estimated population. This rate is 0.19 below the local average for the last ten years, but is 0.2 above the average for the 76 great towns, owing to the prevalence of two non-notifiable diseases, *i.e.*, diarrhœa and measles.

The following table shows the mortality from the seven diseases from which the Zymotic Death-rate is calculated :—

A.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES NOT NOTIFIABLE DURING LIFE.

	1906.	1905.	1904.	Decennial Mean. 1896-1905.
Measles	33	0	12	17.9
Whooping Cough	2	4	33	17.1
Diarrhœa	79*	33	53	49.4
B—ZYMOTIC DISEASES. (All known cases notified).				
Small-pox	9	0	0	0.1
Scarlet Fever	4	1	3	6.5
Diphtheria	7	2	24	30.1
Typhoid & Continued Fever	7	6	4	15.1

WHOOPING COUGH.

The number of deaths from this disease was less than one-eighth of the local average.

DIARRHŒA.

The deaths certified as due to Diarrhœa, Zymotic Enteritis and other diarrhœal diseases amounted to 96,

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[*] The discrepancy between these figures and those in Table III is due to the inclusion in the latter (by a later regulation of the Local Government Board) of 17 deaths of children under twelve months, who died of enteritis, gastric catarrh, gastritis or gastro-enteritis.

including 17 deaths occurring in children under one year, which were certified to be due to other forms of Enteritis.

Of the total number of persons who died of diarrhœal diseases during the year, 83 were under one year, ten were between the ages of one year and five, and three were over 65 years of age.

In ninety-one cases enquiries were made as to the surroundings and circumstances of the infants who died from Diarrhœa or Enteritis with the following results :—

Age at death.—	Under one month	3
	One to three months	20
	Three to six months	30
	Six to nine months	14
	Nine to twelve months	15
	Over twelve months	9

Method of Feeding.	Under 6 months.	Over 6 months.
Breast Fed, solely	7	—
Breast and other food	9	4
Cow's milk, mainly	17	19
Condensed milk, mainly	10	6
Patent foods and mixed diet	10	9
Totals	53	38

Sanitary Defects were found in 16 houses.

Position of Food Store.—With external ventilation 11, in living room or ventilated into living room 60, under staircase 20.

Water supply.—All from the Waterworks.

Employment of Mothers.—Although a considerable number of the mothers of these children took in lodgers or otherwise added to their ordinary housework, only nine mothers had to leave their children while they went out to work.

The influence of hot weather was unusually marked, only nine deaths occurring in the first seven months of the year, whereas in August there were 26 fatal cases, in September 40, and in October 8; the month of September being memorable on account of the great heat.

The most important factor in the causation of infantile diarrhœa was, as usual, the method of feeding which was adopted. Taking the figures obtained in 1905 as to the methods of feeding adopted for the normal infant population of Great Yarmouth, the statistics of mortality in 1906 show that the death-rate among children under six months who were fed on human milk exclusively was only 1.5 per cent., as compared to a death-rate of over 17 per cent. among children of similar ages who were partially or exclusively fed by "bottle." Of the seven infants who died of diarrhœa and who were said to have been fed on breast milk exclusively, two had been ailing since birth and two may have been directly infected by the nursing-mothers who were suffering from the disease previous to its onset in the children.

The death-rate among infants who were only partially breast fed was very high, showing that the partial use of human milk is no protection against diarrhœa. Exclusive breast feeding is however shown to be a simple and inexpensive method of avoiding the perils of contamination which accompany the use of other diets.

MEASLES.

Thirty-three deaths occurred from this disease during 1906, a figure nearly 100 per cent. above the average for the previous ten years. Up to the Spring of 1906 the

Borough had been practically free from the disease for over a year, but at that time a considerable number of children were in existence who had not acquired immunity by a previous attack, and the disease spread quickly after it had been introduced from a neighbouring village.

As cases of measles are not notified to the Sanitary Authority during life, the exact number and locality of the cases cannot be given, but the course of the epidemic was very definite so far as it could be traced by school registers and the death returns.

Appearing first in a serious form in Runham Vauxhall, the epidemic spread across the North River, passed from the north to the south of Yarmouth, then re-crossing the river, it appeared in the south of Gorleston, passed to the north, and finally terminated in Cobholm.

The disease was much less fatal in Gorleston than it was in Yarmouth, in all probability owing to the fact that Yarmouth was attacked earlier in the year, when the weather would have a more marked influence in producing lung complications, which were the ultimate cause of death in the great majority of the fatal cases.

Efforts to prevent the spread of the epidemic were confined to school closure. During the course of three months the Infants' Departments of nine schools were closed, but in most cases the infection was well established previous to closure, and the results were disappointing.

The methods adopted for preventing the spread of other infectious diseases, such as scarlet fever and diphtheria, appear to be of very limited use when applied to the prevention of measles. This is due to the susceptibility of nearly all children to this disease and to its extreme infectivity for two or three days before the appearance of the typical rash, so that a household or school class may be infected from a single case before the early symptoms can be recognised as due to anything more serious than a heavy cold.

Under such conditions isolation in hospitals naturally fails to prevent further cases, although hospital treatment reduces the fatality among patients who would otherwise be nursed under bad conditions at home.

Disinfection, which is certainly useful in preventing the spread of other infectious diseases, is a measure of perfection when applied to measles, as the infection outside the body is very short lived, and the danger of transference of infection through clothes or other fomites is insignificant.

School closure in urban areas has not been successful unless the schools are closed on the occurrence of the first case, and this is almost impracticable unless the notification of measles is compulsory.

Notification is, or has been, compulsory in many towns, but the results do not appear to justify the considerable expenditure incurred, and the prospect of preventing recurring epidemics of measles is not, at present, a hopeful one.

DEATHS FROM THE NOTIFIABLE ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The number of deaths from this group of diseases was one-third of the average for the previous ten years, the principal reduction being in the fatality from Diphtheria. For the seventh year in succession, no resident in the Borough died from Small-pox. The detailed statistics of the notifiable diseases are more fully considered on pages 21-25.

TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.

Tuberculous Diseases caused 94 deaths during the year, of these 61 were certified to be due to Tuberculosis of the Lungs.

In order to emphasise the importance of the age-distribution of the deaths from Tuberculosis of the Lungs, a table has been prepared, as in the reports for 1904 and 1905, by means of which a comparison may be made between the percentage of deaths due to Phthisis at different age periods and the percentage of the total deaths due to the notifiable diseases, which include Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever, and Smallpox.

	Under 1 year.	1-5.	5-15.	15-25.	25-65.	65 & over.	at all ages.
Deaths from Phthisis as a percentage of the total mortality from all causes at the same ages	0.0	1.3	4.8	34.6	17.9	1.0	6.7
Deaths from the notifiable diseases as a similar percentage	0.0	12.0	19.0	7.7	1.1	0.0	2.0

Fifty-four deaths from Consumption occurred in private houses, only seven residents dying in public institutions. Disinfection was suggested in all cases where death occurred in a dwelling house, and the bedding and clothing were disinfected in 35 cases.

RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

The number of deaths from Respiratory Diseases (excluding Phthisis) was a little below the average for the past ten years.

OTHER IMPORTANT CAUSES OF DEATH.

Cancer caused 48 deaths, Heart Disease caused 118, Accidents caused 16, and 12 were certified to be due to Alcoholism or Cirrhosis of the Liver.

TABLE IV.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1906.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases notified in whole District.							Total Cases Notified in each Locality.				No. of Cases Removed to Hospital from each Locality.			
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.													
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.	Northern District,	Southern District.	Gorleston and Southtown.	Runham Vauxhall.	Northern District.	Southern Distrtct	Gorleston and Southtown.	Runham Vauxhall
Small-pox ...	3	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—
Cholera ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria Membranous Croup	67	—	15	34	7	—	—	30	22	13	2	18	8	2	2
Erysipelas ...	39	—	4	2	3	23	7	18	12	8	1	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	148	—	37	97	10	4	—	79	27	40	2	70	22	21	1
Typhus Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever Continued Fever	45	—	2	10	13	20	—	13	9	21	2	10	8	14	2
Puerperal Fever ...	6	—	—	—	1	5	—	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Plague ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	308	—	58	144	34	65	7	143	71	86	8	98	38	40	5

THE NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The table on page 20 presents an analysis of all the notifications received during 1906, according to ages and localities, with the numbers removed to the Isolation Hospital.

In the table given below a comparison is made between the number of notifications in 1906 and in previous years.

	Decennial mean. (1896-1905).	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Small-pox	1.2	—	—	—	3
Scarlet Fever	178.6	412	140	114	148
Diphtheria	176.8	318	162	33	67
Typhoid & Continued Fever	109.8	28	64	38	45
Erysipelas	42.6	92	52	36	39
Puerperal Fever	2.8	4	1	3	6
Totals	511.8	854	419	224	308

The following table shows the "attack" rate, or the number of cases notified, per 1,000 of the estimated population in Great Yarmouth, as compared to the average rate in 216 towns in England and Wales during 1906, according to the calculation of the Registrar-General:—

	Total Cases.	Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Continued Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.
Great Yarmouth	6.0	0.06	2.82	1.28	0.93	0.06	0.74	0.11
216 Towns	6.9	0 06	3.88	1.48	0.61	0.01	0.79	0.07

SCARLET FEVER.

The number of notifications of this disease was below the average. Four cases ended fatally, all in children under five years of age.

Eleven patients contracted the disease outside the limits of the Borough; of the remainder an unusually small proportion appeared to have been due to attendance at the elementary schools, the principal source of infection being unrecognised cases at home. For example, 17 cases occurred in connection with an unrecognised case in a Row.

Eight cases were not notified until after the disease had been in existence for over a week, two cases after two weeks, and five cases after three weeks. Delay in notifying some of these cases, 15 in all, was undoubtedly due to their extreme mildness, resulting in "missed" cases; in others there was reason to believe that the existence of the disease was wilfully disregarded, although it would have been impossible to prove wilful concealment to the satisfaction of a Court of Law; but in either event, delay in notification tended to nullify the effect of the preventive measures which follow notification.

Seventy-seven per cent. of the total number of cases notified were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

The monthly incidence of the disease is shown in the following table :—

Month.	Total Number.	Northern District.	Southern District.	Gorleston and Southtown.	Runham Vauxhall.	No. of Removals to Hospital
January	6	4	2	—	—	5
February	17	10	4	2	1	11
March	7	4	2	1	—	7
April	1	—	1	—	—	—
May	18	16	1	1	—	17
June	19	17	2	—	—	19
July	8	5	1	2	—	8
August	9	3	3	2	1	8
September	9	6	—	3	—	9
October	20	6	5	9	—	13
November	26	5	5	16	—	12
December	8	3	1	4	—	5
Totals	148	79	27	40	2	114

Enteric Fever.

Forty-five cases of this disease were notified in 1906, less than half the average number for the previous ten years.

Four of the patients contracted the disease outside the Borough, three had been in close contact with previous cases, four worked at the same place of business, and in 17 cases there was a definite history of the consumption of mussels. The evils of eating mussels of doubtful origin has been proved over and over again, and warning notices have been posted about the town, but nothing short of the total prohibition of dredging for mussels in the Haven and in Breydon (for any purpose) will be of any effect. At present dredging is permitted for bait only, but there can be no doubt that some of this "bait" finds its way into the hawkers' baskets with disastrous results to those who are not immune to the effects of eating food befouled with sewage.

The monthly incidence of the disease is shown in the following table :—

Month.	Total Number.	Northern District.	Southern District.	Gorleston and Southtown.	Runham Vauxhall.	No. of Removals to Hospital
January	3	—	—	2	1	3
February	1	—	—	1	—	1
March	7	2	3	2	—	5
April	12	1	2	9	—	8
May	4	1	—	3	—	3
June	1	—	—	1	—	1
July	2	—	—	2	—	—
August	1	1	—	—	—	1
September	8	7	1	—	—	7
October	1	—	1	—	—	1
November	4	1	1	1	1	3
December	1	—	1	—	—	1
Totals	45	13	9	21	2	34

SMALLPOX.

No case of this disease had occurred in the Borough for nearly five years prior to last November, when a communication was received from a Medical Officer of Health in the North of England which led to the discovery of a woman convalescent from a mild attack of smallpox. The patient had been in Yarmouth for nearly a month, and had fallen ill nine days after arrival from a northern sea port. The early feverish stages of the disease were regarded as due to influenza, and no doctor was called in for the "rash" which appeared after three days. The consequence was that for at least a fortnight, while in a highly infectious condition, the patient had been performing the ordinary household duties for her family, consisting of three children, all attending a public elementary school, and her husband, who was employed as an engineer.

One of the children, who had never been vaccinated, and the husband, who had not been vaccinated for years, contracted the disease, but the two vaccinated children escaped.

The family was removed to the Gorleston Isolation Hospital, the whole of the infected house sprayed with perchloride of mercury, the walls and ceilings stripped, re-papered and whitewashed, and the soft articles in the house passed through a steam disinfector.

Arrangements were made for the immediate notification of the names and addresses of all absentees from the school and workshop concerned, the cause of absence being investigated in every instance by the Sanitary Inspector, and in those cases in which the absence was found to be due to illness, by myself, if no medical practitioner was in attendance. Over 400 visits were made during the fortnight after the removal of the patients to the hospital, but fortunately no further cases were discovered.

DIPHTHERIA.

The number of cases of this disease was only a little over a third of the average. More than half the total number of cases occurred in the last quarter of the year, owing to introduction of the infection from outside the Borough. Four cases occurred in connection with one department of an elementary school, which was closed.

The incidence of the disease is shown in the following table:—

Month.	Total for Month in 1906.	Northern District.	Southern District.	Gorleston and Southtown.	Runham Vauxhall.	No. of Removals to Hospital.
January	3	1	—	—	2	2
February	2	2	—	—	—	2
March	2	2	—	—	—	1
April	2	—	—	2	—	—
May	1	1	—	—	—	—
June	4	—	3	1	—	—
July	4	4	—	—	—	4
August	8	6	1	1	—	6
September	7	4	2	1	—	5
October	12	3	7	2	—	9
November	13	3	5	5	—	1
December	9	4	4	1	—	—
Totals	67	30	22	13	2	30

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Six cases of this disease were notified, but there were no deaths.

ERYSIPELAS.

Thirty-nine cases of Erysipelas were notified, a little below the average number.

TABLE V.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1906.

DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES IN WEEKS AND MONTHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

Cause of Death.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes.	Certified	22	12	14	8	56	25	18	34	25	12	14	10	11	7	12	6	230
	Uncertified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Common Infectious Diseases	Small-pox	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Chicken-pox	—	—	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	5
	Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Diphtheria : Croup ...	—	—	—	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Diarrhœal Diseases	Diarrhœa, all forms ...	—	–	—	—	—	9	7	12	10	4	5	5	5	1	7	1	66
	Enteritis (*not tuberculous*) ...	–	—	1	1	2	3	1	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	14
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh	—	1	–	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Wasting Diseases.	Premature Birth ...	14	3	4	4	25	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27
	Congenital Defects ...	6	2	7	–	15	6	1	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	27
	Injury at Birth ...	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	–
	Want of Breast-milk ...	—	1	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	Atrophy, Debility Marasmus	—	–	—	—	—	1	3	1	3	1	—	2	—	1	1	—	13
Tuberculous Diseases.	Tuberculous Meningitis ...	—	–	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
	Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	9
	Other Tuberculous Diseases	–	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	2	1	2	—	1	—	—	1	10
	Erysipelas	—	—	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Syphilis	1	3	—	–	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
	Rickets	—	–	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Meningitis (*not Tuberculous*)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Convulsions	1	1	—	—	2	1	2	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	9
	Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	1	—	2	2	—	—	10
	Pneumonia	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
	Other Respiratory Diseases	—	—	—	–	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	2	—	1	2	—	9
	Suffocation, overlaying ...	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
	Other Causes	–	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	11
		22	12	14	8	56	25	18	34	25	12	14	10	11	7	12	6	230

District of Great Yarmouth. Population estimated to middle of 1906, 52,613.

Births in the year { Legitimate, 1339. / Illegitimate, 83.

Deaths in the year { Legitimate Infants, 218 / Illegitimate Infants, 12

THE ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

The Gorleston Isolation Hospital was opened in November for the reception of cases of Smallpox (v. p. 24), and was closed again in December. Previous to this time the hospital had not been used for more than four years, as it is reserved entirely for smallpox.

The Estcourt Road Hospital afforded accommodation to 68 per cent. of the total number of cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Typhoid Fever which were notified during the year.

ADMISSIONS, DEATHS AND DISCHARGES AT THE ESTCOURT ROAD HOSPITAL.

	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Diphtheria.	Totals.
Remaining on January 1st, 1906	10	4	6	20
Admitted during 1906	113	38	30	181
Died in Hospital	3	7	2	12
Discharged	100	28	34	162
Remaining on December 31st, 1906	20	7	—	27

ADMISSIONS INTO THE ESTCOURT ROAD HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH OF 1906.

	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Diphtheria.	Totals.
January ...	5	3	2	10
February ...	11	—	2	13
March ...	7	6	1	14
April ...	—	8	—	8
May ...	16	3	—	19
June ...	20	1	—	21
July ...	8	—	4	12
August ...	8	—	6	14
September ...	9	8	5	22

		Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Diphtheria.	Totals.
October	...	13	1	9	23
November	...	12	6	1	19
December	...	4	2	—	6
	Totals	113	38	30	181

The average period of detention in Hospital for each case completed during the year was:—

For Scarlet Fever	...	54.6 days.
For Diphtheria	...	36.8 days.
For Typhoid Fever	...	54.0 days.

The number of patients removed to the Hospital in proportion to the number of notified cases of the different infectious diseases was:—

For Scarlet Fever	...	77.0 per cent.
For Diphtheria	...	44.8 per cent.
For Typhoid Fever	...	70.8 per cent.

DISINFECTION.

The following articles were passed through the steam disinfector at the Hospital:—

Beds	162	Counterpanes	254
Pillows	525	Mattresses	88
Bolsters	165	Clothing	1592
Slips	535	Carpets	21
Sheets	335	Rugs	65
Hangings	62	Cushions	4
Blankets	494	Various	402
		Total ...	4704

298 Rooms were disinfected with Formalin vapour.

THE MUNICIPAL LABORATORY.

Eighty-two chemical analyses and over 350 bacteriological examinations were carried out in the laboratory in 1906. The principal use of the bacteriological examinations was in connection with cases of Diphtheria, the results of investigations for diphtheria bacilli being as follows :—

	In cases of Diphtheria.	In "contacts" of Diphtheria Patients.	In Scarlet Fever Patients.	Totals.
Bacilli found	110	11	—	121
Bacilli not found	141	31	5	177
Totals	251	42	5	298

The assistance obtained from bacteriological examination in cases of diphtheria is most valuable, as by this means it is possible to recognise cases which would otherwise be missed owing to their extreme mildness, and it is also possible to discover those patients who remain in an infectious condition for long periods after the cessation of all visible signs of the disease.

No patients who were admitted into the Isolation Hospital were discharged until they had been examined three times with negative results, and an increasing number of patients, who were treated in their own homes, were examined in a similar manner. It is, of course, impossible to insist on bacteriological examination in all cases before the patients are discharged from their own homes as free from infection, but it is only fair to the general public that this should be done, more especially in the case of patients of school ages.

It is unfortunate that no test of a similar character is available for the detection of the virus of scarlet fever. Although there is no doubt that scarlet fever is a germ disease, no distinctive germ has been recognised and isolated, so that we have to rely entirely on symptoms which in mild cases may be indistinguishable from those of other diseases, and in addition there is no certain method of diagnosing the termination of the period of infectivity.

MIDWIVES' ACT, 1902.

Four midwives were registered under this Act at the commencement of 1906, and there was one new registration during the year, but as one midwife left the town, there are still only four midwives registered out of the comparatively large number of women who practise as such in the Borough.

At present registration is entirely voluntary, the only disability attached to non-registration being nominal. After the year 1910 registration will be compulsory for all who wish to practise as midwives, and it will be possible to alter the existing unsatisfactory conditions.

During the year precisely 200 confinements were attended by registered midwives, the labours resulting in 195 living children and two maternal deaths. One midwife was temporarily suspended on account of infection, but after thorough disinfection of person and clothing was allowed to resume work.

Sanitary Administration during 1906.

The Report of the Sanitary Inspector (Mr. Hassall) shows the number of inspections made by himself and the District Inspectors, with the results of the inspections and the measures adopted for the remedy of the defects discovered.

SYSTEMATIC INSPECTION OF THE BOROUGH.

In addition to the premises inspected on account of special complaints of the occupiers and others interested, 531 houses were inspected in the course of the systematic house-to-house visitation, which has now been in progress for some years. During 1906 the houses inspected were above the average size and value, but many serious and entirely unsuspected defects were discovered and remedied as a result of the systematic inspection.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACTS.

One dwelling was reported under these Acts during 1906, and was afterwards closed by order of the Magistrates. Several houses, which would otherwise have been reported, were voluntarily demolished by the owners without legal proceedings.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FOOD & DRUGS ACTS.

One hundred and six samples were sent to the Public Analyst during the year. Of this number, 75 were samples of milk, 10 were samples of butter, and 21 were samples of various foods.

Nineteen of the samples of milk were certified to be other than pure milk, 16 being impoverished by the addition of water or by the abstraction of a portion of the natural cream, the remaining three samples being adulterated by the addition of Boric Acid or Formalin.

Ten vendors of impoverished milk were prosecuted and convicted, the fines inflicted varying from 10s. to £2; in addition the vendor of a sample of milk containing Formalin was fined £5 and costs.

The following table shows the number of samples obtained and submitted for examination, with the results of analysis:—

Article.	No. of Samples submitted to the Analyst.	Result of Analysis.	
		Genuine.	Adulterated.
Milk	75	56	19
Butter	10	9	1
Demerara Sugar	2	2	0
Ice Cream	8	8	0
Flour	2	2	0
Coffee	3	1	2
Lard	4	4	0
Potted Meats	2	2	0
Totals	106	84	22

The details of the adulteration found in the samples of milk, with the results of magisterial or other proceedings, are as follow:—

1.	9 per cent. entirely devoid of fat	Fined £1 including costs.
2.	4 per cent. entirely devoid of fat	Cautioned by letter from Town Clerk.
3.	4 per cent. added water	Fined £1 including costs.
4.	6½ per cent. added water	Fined 10s. and £1 15s. 6d. costs.
5.	0.4 per cent. deficient in fat	None.
6.	13 per cent. entirely deprived of fat	Fined £2 including costs.
7.	27 per cent. deficient in fat	Fined £2 and £1 15s. 6d. costs.
8.	Contained .008 per cent. of Formaldehyde	Fined £5 and £1 15s. 6d. costs.
9.	Contained small amount of Boric Acid	None.
10.	Contained 2.1 grains Boric Acid per imperial pint	None.

11.	4 per cent added water	Cautioned by letter from Town Clerk.
12.	16 per cent. added water	Fined £1 and £1 15s. 6d. costs.
13.	17 per cent. added water and 5½ grains Boric Acid per imperial pint	Fined £1 and £1 15s. 6d. costs.
14.	4½ per cent. added water	Cautioned by letter from Town Clerk.
15.	14 per cent. added water and 4 grains Boric Acid per imperial pint	Fined £1 and £1 15s. 6d. costs.
16.	14½ per cent. added water	Fined £1 and £1 16s. 6d. costs.
17.	17 per cent. added water and 5 grains Boric Acid per imperial pint	None.
18.	3.75 per cent. added water	Cautioned by letter from Town Clerk.
19.	Added water 30 per cent.	Fined £2 and £1 17s. 6d. costs.

OTHER ARTICLES ADULTERATED.

COFFEE—

20.	Contained 78 per cent. chicory	None.
21.	Contained 9.37 per cent. chicory	Cautioned by letter from Town Clerk.

BUTTER—

22.	Contained 73 per cent. butter fat and 27 per cent. water	None.

In two cases (Nos. 5 and 17) no action was taken, as the samples were obtained informally. In two other cases (Nos. 20 and 22) no action was taken, as the vendors had protected themselves by labels, one being a sample of "milk-blended" butter which contained more than a quarter of water.

UNSOUND FOOD SEIZED IN 1906.

10 lbs. of Plums were seized in the Market and destroyed.

Three Fish, exposed for sale by a fishmonger, were seized and condemned by a Magistrate. Proceedings were instituted against the salesman, who was fined £1 and £1 15s. 6d. costs.

The Fish Inspector seized over three tons of Fish at the Wharf during the year. The fish were destroyed after being formally surrendered by the owners. The particulars of the seizures are as follows :—

Date.		Description.		Estimated weight. Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
April	20	8 swills of herrings	...		16	0
Aug.	14	Mixed fish ...	...		2	0
,,	16	8 trunks of mackerel	...		4	0
Sept.	3	20 boxes of smoked haddocks			2	2
,,	21	1 box of cockles	...			1
Oct.	25	17 swills of herrings	...	1	14	0
Nov.	16	5 ,, ,,	...		10	0
,,	22	2 ,, ,,	...		4	0
		Total	...	3	12	3

Report on Sanitary Work.

To the Medical Officer of Health.

Sir,

I have much pleasure in submitting to you my Twelfth Annual Report of the work carried out in the above department during the year 1906. Particulars as to the nature and number of nuisances reported to the Health Committee, and dealt with by Statutory notices, also works of a similar nature, but dealt with by Preliminary notices.

I am, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
SAMUEL HASSALL.

Table A.

	Number of Visits.
Special inspections and investigations of complaints	2608
House to house inspections	531
Visits in connection with infectious diseases	359
Re-inspections to ascertain the progress of Sanitary notices	5306
Bakehouse inspections	384
Common lodging-house inspections (day-time)	147
,, ,, ,, (night-time)	117
Slaughter-house and knackers' yards inspections	172
Offensive trades and marine stores ...	138
Factories, workshops and work-places inspected	374
Dairies, cowsheds and milkshops ...	402
Total	10,538

	Number.
Samples of well-water submitted for analysis	13
Samples of Food, etc. ,, ,,	106
Rooms disinfected after infectious disease	298
Houses, schools and workshops at which the smoke, water or chemical tests have been applied to the drains ...	269
Prosecutions under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts	11
Smoke observations taken	10

TABLE B.

During the year the following works have been carried out under Statutory and Preliminary notices:—

	Number.
Privies replaced with water closets ...	275
New drains laid	122
Drains cleared and repaired	226
Pan-container closets abolished ...	11
Pedestal closets provided	76
Earthenware gully-traps fixed ...	503
Flushing cisterns fixed to closets ...	75
Filthy houses cleansed and limewashed ...	32
Offensive accumulations removed ...	78
Nuisances from overcrowding abated ...	10
Animals and poultry removed ...	28
Water closets repaired	87
New sinks erected	163
Drains intercepted from sewers ...	103
Rainwater cisterns abolished ...	49
Sink waste pipes disconnected ...	92
Yards and passages concreted ...	264
Drains ventilated	195
Spouting and fall pipes provided ...	149
Cowsheds and slaughter-houses limewashed	11
Bakehouses limewashed	59
Houses provided with Company's water	13

	Number
Polluted wells closed	19
Houses made fit for human habitation ...	2
Rainwater pipes disconnected from drains	99
Dilapidations made good	72
New urinals provided	17
Under floor spaces ventilated ...	67
Dust bins provided	113
Dykes cleansed	3
Damp courses inserted in walls ...	12
Nuisances from overcrowding of cowsheds abated	4
Cowsheds abolished	4
Miscellaneous items	82

TABLE C.

Showing the localities of sewer gas escapes discovered by drain testing :—

	Number.
Into Breakfast rooms	6
,, Kitchens and sculleries	11
,, Bedrooms	12
,, Lobbies and other parts of houses ...	9
,, Internal W.C's.	5
,, External W.C's.	14
,, Yards and passages	36
,, Adjoining houses	4
From defective soil pipes	3
,, defective vent shafts	8
,, heads and joints of rainwater pipes	9
,, around yard gullies	11
,, defective drain connections ...	16
,, defective W.C. connections ...	21
,, defective interceptors	7
,, sink wastes, etc., connected direct	4

DRAIN TESTING.

During the year 356 complaints have been received from householders and others, respecting the condition of the drains and sanitary fittings of houses and other premises. An examination of the sanitary arrangements was made in every instance, and if necessary the smoke test was applied to the drains This resulted in the detection of 47 defective drains, etc. The necessary notices were served in the usual course, and in every instance the terms of the notices were complied with. The drains were also tested at all houses where cases of Typhoid Fever, Puerperal Fever or Diphtheria had occurred.

The total number of drain tests made during the year was 269, and the number of defects found was 71. Particulars as to the nature of these defects are given in Table C.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS INSPECTION.

Premises.	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories	9	4	—
Workshops (including workshop laundries and fish curers) ...	256	88	—
Work-places (including fish-yards)	109	25	—
Home-workers' premises ...	47	6	—
Totals ...	421	123	Nil.

DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	NUMBER OF DEFECTS. Found.	NUMBER OF DEFECTS. Remedied.	Number of Prosecutions
Want of cleanliness ...	7	7	—
Want of ventilation ...	1	1	—
Want of drainage of floors ...	9	7	—
Choked drains	4	4	—
Offensive accumulation on premises	6	6	—

Particulars		Number of Defects. Found.	Remedied.	Number of Prosecutions.
Sanitary Accommodation	Insufficient	42	28	—
	Unsuitable or defective	47	40	—
	Not separate for sexes	1	1	—
	Totals ...	117	94	Nil.

HOME WORK.

Lists of out-workers received twice in the year ...	2
Lists of out-workers received once in the year ...	5
Total number of out-workers on lists	42

Nuisances were found to exist on out-workers premises in 10 instances, and in each case the nuisance was abated.

NATURE AND NUMBER OF REGISTERED AND UNREGISTERED FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS & WORKPLACES VISITED DURING THE YEAR

(excluding Out-workers' premises).

Nature.	Number of Visits.
Shoemakers	61
Tinsmiths	6
Dressmakers	19
Net chambers	31
Confectioners	5
Boat-builders	3
Cabinet-makers	5
Millwrights	3
Bakehouses	4
Blacksmiths	8
Tailors	18
Drapers	1
Corkcutters	2
Carpenters	4
Coopers	3
Sugar-boilers	7

Nature.	Number of Visits
Plumbers	2
Coach-builders	1
Mast and Block-makers	3
Wheelwrights	4
Fish-houses	4
Mineral Water Works	1
Upholsterers	5
Cycle Engineers	6
Saddlers	3
Foundries	2
Milliners	4
Fish plots	108
Sawmill	1
Basket-maker	1
Marine Engineer	2
Bedding Manufacturer	1
Oilcloth Manufacturers	1
Rope-walk	1
Joiners	7
Total	374

NUMBER OF WORKSHOPS, ETC., ON THE REGISTER AT THE END OF THE YEAR, 1906.

Description.	Number.
Bakehouses	94
Baking Powder Makers	2
Bedding Manufacturers	2
Boat-builders	5
Bottling Store	1
Blacksmiths	12
Builders	2
Basket-makers	4
Bone-boilers	1
Carpenters	11
Confectioners	7
Coopers	3

Description.	Number.
Carriage Builders ...	2
Cabinet-makers	5
Cycle Engineers	5
Cork-cutters	2
Dressmakers	43
Fish-curers	56
Foundries	2
Hairdressers	2
Lock and Tinsmiths ...	8
Laundries	1
Milliners	13
Marine Stores	6
Netting Chambers ...	24
Outfitters	1
Oilskin Manufacturers ...	4
Picture Framers	1
Plumbers and Painters ...	4
Ropemakers	1
Scalemakers	1
Sailmakers	2
Tailors	27
Tripe-dressers	1
Whitesmiths	2
Woodturners	1
Wheelwrights	4
Shoemakers	54
Upholsterers	1
Joiners	7
Blindmakers	1
Hosiers	1
Ice Cream Manufacturers ...	1
Hide, Skin and Fat Merchants ...	1
Saddlers	2
Marine Outfitters	1
Millwrights	1
Total ...	432

Port Sanitary Work.

The limits of the Port of Great Yarmouth are as follows :—

(1.) The whole of the Littoral, extending from the north, from the Flood Gate at the northern boundary of the Parish of Winterton, to the south at League Hole in the Parish of Corton.

(2). The River Yare from its mouth to Breydon Water.

(3). Breydon Water.

(4). The River Yare from its junction with Breydon Water at the south-western extremity to a straight line drawn from the southern extremity of the common boundary of the Parish of Reedham, and the detached part of the Parish of Moulton at right angles to the adjacent bank of the River, and continued thence across the River to the opposite bank.

(5.) The River Bure from Breydon Water to a straight line drawn across the River opposite a point where the common boundary of the Parishes of Great Yarmouth and Caister-next-Yarmouth on the east bank of the River.

(6.) The River Waveney from Breydon Water southward to a straight line drawn across the River at the termination of the common boundary of the Parishes of Burgh Castle and Belton.

Together with all the waters within such limits.

The Collector of Customs kindly supplies the following information as to the traffic of the Port :—

No. of vessels arriving in the Port.				Gross Tonnage.				No. of Crews*	
FOREIGN.		COASTWISE.		FOREIGN.		COASTWISE.		Foreign	British.
Sail.	Steam	Sail.	Steam	Sail.	Steam.	Sail.	Steam.		
227	153	392	970	29,796	50,143	34,112	116,920	2,050	6,148

Estimates only*

The Sanitary Administration of the Port of Great Yarmouth is carried out by the Health Committee of the Corporation, with the assistance of the Medical Officer of Health of the Borough, and a Special Sanitary Inspector who devotes the greater part of his time to this work, although he is also Inspector of Fish at the Fish-wharf, and Inspector under the Canal Boats Acts.

It is, of course, impossible for the single inspector to board all vessels immediately after arrival, but with the information derived from the Custom Authorities, Coastguard and the Pilots, the present system works well in practice.

Deaths in the Port.

Eleven deaths were registered in the Port during the year. Two of this number were non-residents, one was a man unknown, and the remainder were residents whose deaths are included in the statistics for the Borough. An inquest was held on every death registered during the year, the causes of death being returned as due to drowning in nine cases (one suicidal), heart disease in one case, and peritonitis in the remaining case.

Sickness in the Port.

No cases of infectious disease were discovered on boats coming from "foreign," but four cases of Typhoid Fever arose among fishermen in the Haven, three of the patients being removed to the Isolation Hospital, and one to the General Hospital.

Inspections made in 1906.

The number of vessels inspected on entering the Port was as follows :—

Vessels from Foreign Ports	..	235
Vessels from Home Ports	..	177
		412

These vessels were of the following Nationalities:—

British	187
Norwegian	73
Swedish	72
German	41
Dutch	4
Russian	15
Danish	15
French	2
Belgian	3

Of the above vessels, 283 were steamers, and 129 were sailing vessels.

The sanitary conditions were found satisfactory on board 374 of the above vessels, and the following list shows the nature of defects found on board the remaining 38 vessels:—

Dirty forecastles	22
Forecastles requiring re-painting or limewashing	2
Sanitary repairs necessary	3
Defects in ventilation	2
Filthy W.C.'s	4
Foul water casks	2
Foul ships' holds	2

These defects necessitated re-inspection in most cases.

BILGE PUMPING FROM FISHING VESSELS.—Two Captains were reported for this offence.

Work under the Canal Boats Acts.

During the year, 42 boats under these Acts were inspected by the Inspector (Mr. Wharfe), all being reported perfectly satisfactory as regards cleanliness and sanitary arrangements.

The only infringements of the Acts were of a technical character, as three vessels were not duly marked with their registration numbers, and the name of the Registration Authority. These matters were remedied by the owners when their attention was called to them.

The total number of vessels registered under the Acts still remains 57, but many vessels which might be registered under the Canal Boats Acts are registered by the Board of Trade, no further registration under the Canal Boats Acts being necessary.

No cases of sickness occurred on vessels registered under these Acts. A man suffering from Hœmorrhage of the Brain was found on a lighter registered under the Board of Trade, and was removed to the General Hospital.

The sanitary condition of our local river craft is well maintained, and is very creditable to the men working in them.